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EVERY DAY, IN EVERY WAY, THEY'RE GROWING BIGGER AND BIGGER
A recent blast in Nevada made the Hiroshima bomb look like a cap pistol

TWELVE YEARS AFTER HIROSHIMA

World protests grow against the bombs but the tests go on

IN THE EARLY morning of Aug. 6, thousands of persons gathered around the white stone cenotaph in Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima, Japan, for the traditional ceremony marking the twelfth anniversary of the dropping of the first atom bomb.

Led by Emperor Hirohito's brother Prince Mikasa, the people assembled at the exact spot where the bomb had exploded and listened to Hiroshima's Mayor Watanabe declare: "It is only a foolish illusion to try to maintain peace by . . . possessing atom and hydrogen bombs, and experimenting with them."

They prayed silently for world peace, looking at the inscription on the stone arch which said: "Rest ye in peace, for we (humanity) shall never repeat the mistake." Exactly at 8:15 a.m., the instant when the first atom bomb was dropped, they released doves of peace as bells chimed and sirens sounded throughout the city and the entire populace halted all activities for a moment's prayer for the dead as well as the living.

WORLD CONFERENCE: In Tokyo, at exactly the same moment, bells chimed and sirens sounded to mark the opening of the preliminary sessions of the Third World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Welcoming the 100 delegates representing 23 nations, Japanese delegate Masaharu Hatanaka said: "The whole world's attention is concentrated upon what this conference will achieve in the ten days to come. Let us cooperate with each other to realize all the aims of the conference."

Asking Japan's "forgiveness" for the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, American Unitarian Minister the Rev. Homer A. Jack of Evanston, Ill., attending the conference as a private citizen, told the preliminary meeting: "I have come here to demonstrate that many Americans want the nuclear weapons tests to stop."

From Moscow to New Delhi meetings were held on "Hiroshima Day" calling for the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. In New York's Town Hall, an audience of 1,000 attended a meeting sponsored, among others, by Norman Cousins, editor of the **Saturday Review**; the Rev. Donald Harrington of the Community Church of N. Y.; Rabbi Isidore Hoffman, chaplain of Columbia Univ.; Phillips Elliot, president of the Protestant Council

(Continued on Page 6)

MRS. SOBLE AND ALBAM GET 5½ YEARS

'Spy-master' leaves bagful of tricks

By Elmer Bendiner

THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE last week had two exhibits to justify a state of general alarm over espionage and appropriate budget boosts for counter-spies. These were a trio who have confessed to spying for the Soviet Union and an alleged Russian colonel of the secret service who left behind as evidence an astonishing collection of 252 items of a master-spy kit.

Ever since 1948 when the "Spy Queen" Elizabeth Bentley disclosed spy rings within rings, the government has sought some means of substantiating her story, while carefully protecting her from the hazards of cross-examination. The execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who never ceased to proclaim their innocence, left much of the world incredulous and incensed. The 1957 "spies" seem willing to convict themselves.

PLEAD GUILTY: Jack and Myra Soble and Jacob Albam were arrested last January for conspiring to obtain national defense secrets that were to be passed on to the Soviet Union. They then seemed shocked and angry, and at their arraignment pleaded innocent. The Sobles' 17-year-old son Lawrence said the charges were incredible. Against them there was only one witness: Boris Morros, a shadowy figure who has trailed suspicion behind him from the Czar's court to Hollywood.

Jack Soble was found unconscious near his prison cot one morning and was sent to Bellevue Hospital's mental ward for observation. Shortly after discharge from the hospital he and his wife changed their plea to guilty on one of the six counts against them. They went directly from the court room to the Grand Jury investigating espionage. The government made no secret that they could expect "consideration" if they "cooperated."

Jacob Albam, faced with the prospect of standing trial alone for his life, followed suit, pleaded guilty and "cooperated" with the Grand Jury. Their testimony led to the indictment of a former lieutenant of the Office of Strategic Services, George Zlatovsky, and his wife Jane. Both live in Paris and the U. S. has been so far unable to have them extradited.

'COOPERATION' CITED: Last week Mrs. Soble and Albam appeared for sentencing before Federal Judge Richard H. Levet. U. S. Atty. William Gilchrist pleaded for them as well as their own attorneys. He said that the Sobles had been sent here by the late Lavrenti Beria, but the picture he then drew made the mission of the "Soble ring" seem pathe-

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LABOR TAKES OVER FROM THE COAST GUARD

Screened seamen fight union blacklist

By Lawrence Emery

COAST GUARD procedures for screening maritime workers for "security risks", established during the Korean war, were struck down as unconstitutional by the Ninth District Court of Appeals in October, 1955. By March of this year the Coast Guard virtually abandoned its efforts to evade the court ruling.

The following month maritime unions themselves, particularly the AFL-CIO Natl. Maritime Union, took over the screening program by automatically denying employment to men holding shipping papers validated by court order.

Last week the Seamen's Defense Committee Against Coast Guard Screening, 313 Eighth Ave., New York City, announced that it will go to court again to restrain the unions from doing what has been declared illegal for the Coast Guard.

"AN OUTRAGE": The Seamen's Defense Committee charged that "maritime labor officials and shipowners have taken over the job of screening seamen" by "denying former members their retired books and the right to register and ship out." Seamen "unscreened" by the Ninth Circuit Court bear papers stamped: "Validated. To be given same effect as all similar documents issued without . . . [Court] . . . order."

The Defense Committee charges that "in direct defiance of this inscription, NMU officials **automatically** blacklist anyone presenting such papers at the [hiring] hall." It adds: "For union leaders to try to salvage the screening blacklist after the courts declared it unconstitutional is an outrage against the traditions of organizations built in struggle against shipowners' blacklists. The union officials are disregarding the elementary principles of trade unionism—defense of the workers against employers' blacklists **or** enslaving government regulations."

ASKS SUPPORT: In explaining its resort to legal action, the Committee says: "In the interests of the many unjustly victimized men, and of the unions themselves, we intend to return to the courts to compel compliance with the decisions outlawing screening. We demand the return of our shipping rights and union books. In preparing a new court appeal, we are deeply persuaded that we are acting in the best interest of American trade unionism, and, we believe, are entitled to the support of all fair-minded trade unionists."

An earlier pamphlet published by a similar West Coast committee pointed out that "unscreened" seamen faced "the problem of re-securing full union membership, and the right to ship out. Some unions have adopted constitutional clauses barring men from membership who were denied Coast Guard passes. Since such clauses are based upon procedures found illegal by the courts, it is

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN, 197 E. 4th St., New York 9.

The devil bomb

HAVERHILL, MASS.

If we judge by the deeds instead of by the words of the "free world," we may believe that the bomb named "Diablo" was named for the "spirit of the free world." How accurately that title fits is adequately proven as evidenced by the hate propaganda: the bringing up of the Hungary uprising at this precise moment, and the insistence that the unification of Germany must be a prelude to peace agreement in order to torpedo the peace efforts. A strong country in a supposedly strong position likes to perpetuate its position of strength when it supposes it has an international advantage.

M. I. L.

The boomerang

PAROWAN, UTAH

The truth is the American people themselves have now become the first victims of A-bomb explosions in the cold war, which may never be used, we hope, on a foreign people.

Millions of Americans are now being subjected to deadly poison radioactive fallout dust which will surely reap its harvest of death, disease, deformity and insanity in the coming years.

"And your evil works will be turned upon your own heads in the last days, saith the Lord."

Olive Carroll

Crusade for socialism

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Anna Louise Strong calls for a new crusade. Her crusade is against nuclear and atomic bombs, "for the survival of the human race and its planet," and for "existence against non-existence."

Having advocated such a crusade, she laments that "nobody yet has developed the science for this crusade, in the sense in which Marx did for the socialist crusade." While her sorrow must be genuine, her logic is quite incomprehensible, for she clearly sees that Marx gave the socialist crusade its "science" by "tying it to the class struggle of the industrial workers." The formula is there to follow. Shall we untie the "class struggle" from this new crusade, or simply replace it with, say, class collaboration?

I am afraid Miss Strong has really frustrated herself when she confuses a revolution with a crusade, and Marxism, the science for socialist revolution, with science for a socialist "crusade." When Marx developed the theory of class struggle and proletarian revolution, he did not, as Miss Strong assumed, merely give the crusade its science, but completely changed its isolated and uncoordinated character into a complete scientific whole, that of socialist revolution. Nor is it correct to say that Marx tied the class struggle to the crusade. On the contrary, he made the class struggle the sum total and the most effective expression of the best of all the crusades.

If the A- and H-bombs threaten the human race today, it is only because they are being used by the imperialist nations to browbeat and to intimidate the socialistic nations. It is common knowledge that the A-bombs were first used in Japan primarily to keep the Soviet Union from sharing the Japanese surrender and taking part in determining the peace terms. If there were no socialist blocs existing today, there would be no threat of an atomic war. To intimidate the Egyptians on the Suez Canal issue, or to crush the rebelling tribesmen of Oman, jet planes and rockets serve the purposes of the imperialists perfectly well.

Will the imperialist nations risk the destruction of the entire human race to crush the onward march of national liberation and socialism? That is really the crux of the problem of atomic and nuclear war.

The "science" Miss Strong so longs for in the struggle against the danger of atomic war exists as part and parcel of the struggle for socialism.

Suppose someday nuclear tests are discontinued, the bombs banned? The new crusade is no more, the old "crusade" for socialism is old-fashioned and outdated. What will our crusaders do: crusade against the wind mill?

M. T. C.

Wants BOTH sides

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

How does Burchett know what Malenkov did or did not advocate? He repeats what Khrushchev said about Malenkov. (Even Khrushchev did not say it openly). Does the **Guardian** discuss this in relation to the fact that Malenkov is famous for his advocacy of improving standards of living by stressing light industry as against heavy industry? No.

Your story says "they are free men and being given jobs" but does not mention that Malenkov's "job" is in the land of Trotsky's exile.

You report almost with glee that "all except Molotov voted for their own expulsion." Things may have changed in Moscow but if this is an indication, they have not changed much. "Molotov abstained." Even he could not sum up human dignity to vote his own convictions.

In the U.S. you put up a good fight for free and open discussion. Why not apply the same to Russia and the recent developments? Let the Russian people and the world hear what Malenkov and the others have to say. The people are the ones who have to decide.

Abraham Solovey

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

Hot weather in Washington doesn't keep congressmen from hard work. They voted a tunnel under the Potomac, changed it to a bridge and then demolished both.

—Cincinnati **Post**, 8/6

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with every entry. Winner this week R. Stanfield, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Can K. do no wrong?

WESTFIELD, N. Y.

I read the article by W. G. Burchett. It sounds like a lot of other articles tearing down Joe, Molotov, Malenkov, etc.

What was the matter with them, couldn't they do anything right? Nor is it impossible for Khrushchev & Co. to do anything wrong?

Why blame Molotov for what happened in Hungary? How about Drew Pearson's balloons and the voice of America with all the lies shot from the steel curtain under the so-called "iron curtain?" And also the do-nothing officials in Hungary who were probably Nazis to start with who probably only gave lip service in the cause of Socialism.

Well, so long until next month.

W. S. Bennett

McElroy's mission?

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Could it be that the next Secretary of Defense is the man who will make Our H-Bomb 99 44/100% clean?

Ivory Hunter

Reynolds News, London

"You're to give up smoking, drinking and eating until you've paid my bill."

The popes of Tibet

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

From Calcutta, India, comes a report that the Dalai Lama of Tibet and the Panchen Lama (the popes of Tibet) went on a spending spree while visiting there. They withdrew $100,000 from a Calcutta bank for "incidental expenses" and made purchases of two wrist watches costing $2,800, made bets on the ponies, etc. The masses in Tibet who believe their popes are sacred live in the most abject poverty in order to provide luxury for a horde of parasitical monks and priests.

Charles Cassell

Foxy's flight

BRIXHAM, ENG.

A gentleman called Foxy Fowler, who escaped a month ago from Dartmoor prison where he had been "doing time" for robbery with violence, has just been recaptured. While free he had found a home for himself with people who found him a most agreeable lodger, for he busied himself with washing the baby's nappies and helping in the house. How puny and paltry is the anti-sociality of a Foxy Fowler compared to that of some of the large-scale criminals who busy themselves with H-bombs.

R. M. Clarke

We'll keep

KETTLEMAN CITY, CALIF.

It is impossible to estimate the good that your publication has done during the time it has been visiting our homes, but I for one am convinced it has been considerable. Wish I were in a position financially to help lots more. But unfortunately I am just a working man and, like so many others, am having quite a time making ends meet. Please accept my best wishes and keep giving 'em Hell. **M. T. Tuck**

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REPORT TO READERS

Clifford T. McAvoy

GUARDIAN READERS EVERYWHERE will share with us a feeling of deep, personal loss in the death on Aug. 9 of Clifford T. McAvoy of New York. More than any other leading figure in the U. S. progressive movement since the death of Vito Marcantonio (coincidentally on Aug. 9, 1954), Clifford McAvoy has exemplified the concept of independent third-party political action as against the return to the two-party way advocated by the Communist Party since 1950.

As the American Labor Party candidate for Mayor of New York City in 1953 he fought shoulder-to-shoulder with Marcantonio in the last great battle for the survival of the ALP. When the party which recorded a half million votes for Wallace in 1948 and over 350,000 for Marc for Mayor in 1949 failed to get 100,000 votes in 1953 Marcantonio resigned as leader. McAvoy stayed to fight for the ALP's continued existence but the next year the ALP failed to cast a requisite 50,000 votes for John T. McManus for Governor and lost its place on the N. Y. ballot. Even then McAvoy continued the battle almost single-handed for rehabilitation of the ALP as a part of third-party participation in the 1956 national elections, but the ALP was liquidated by its state leadership before the elections were held.

During the past year McAvoy and others have constituted a Committee for Socialist Unity which has conducted monthly forums and organized the main May Day rally in New York this year, with all points of view invited to speak. With A. J. Muste and others McAvoy had also helped organize the American Forum for Socialist Education which seeks to provide a national forum for the exchange of views among socialist-minded people.

Unable because of failing health to run for office himself in this year's municipal elections in New York City, he had announced his intention of campaigning for Joyce Cowley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Mayor.

CLIFFORD T. McAVOY was a distinctive figure on the American Left. N. Y.-born of a Tammany dynasty 52 years ago (his father was a Tammany judge, his grandfather a Tammany leader, police chief and deputy commissioner under Mayor Gaynor), he devoted his youth to training as an educator. For ten years until 1938 he taught Romance languages in N. Y. schools and colleges. He studied music here and abroad, was at one time chief interpreter and concert violinist at the Conservatoire Americaine at Fontainebleu, France, and in fact had expected to spend this summer playing with a concert ensemble on Cape Cod, where death came after a sudden attack at Hyannis, Mass.

But politics was in his early training, too. He broke with the Tammany tradition as a youth, became a part of the New York Fusion movement which installed Fiorello La Guardia as Mayor in 1933 and in 1938 was appointed deputy Commissioner of Welfare by La Guardia.

He went from his job in the La Guardia administration to the CIO, as legislative and political action director for Greater N. Y. Thereafter he became UE's Washington legislative representative. In the 1948 campaign he joined the Progressive Party staff as director of New England's Labor Comittee for Wallace.

In 1952 he organized a Citizens' Emergency Defense Committee for the defense of the second group of Communist Party leaders indicted under the Smith Act and continued as the active head of this committee despite aggravating differences with the Communist Party in the arena of practical politics.

EVERY WORTHY ACTIVITY on the Left in two decades has sought out Clifford T. McAvoy's support or received that support unsolicited. At his side constantly in recent years, more aware than he of the fatal nature of his illness, has been his wife Muriel Gravelle McAvoy, herself a Progressive Party leader in the '48 campaign for the state of New Hampshire. Like his friend and guide in many things, Vito Marcantonio, he never spared himself in the fight for the things in which he believed.

That both their lives ended scarcely beyond 50 is an indication of the toll this kind of fighting takes. That both should have died on Aug. 9 may perhaps suggest to some an anniversary of special reverence for two who gave all a man can for a humane, warless world.

—THE GUARDIAN

GOP POLITICS: CALIFORNIA BATTLEGROUND—II

Gov. Knight is key figure in Nixon-Knowland battle

By Martin Hall
Special to the Guardian
LOS ANGELES

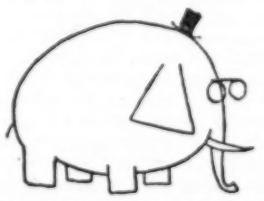
THERE ARE TWO MEN in the United States with their eyes fixed on a crystal ball with the figures "1960" on it. They are Vice President Nixon and Senate Minority Leader Knowland. When Knowland announced a few months ago that he did not intend to run again for the Senate in 1958, when his term expires, no one took this announcement as notice of the Senator's retirement from politics. Rumors began to fly thick and fast that he was going to run for Governor in California and that he would seek that office as a springboard for the Presidential nomination at the 1960 Republican convention. Knowland has done nothing to deny these rumors. What is behind this move by a man so successful in politics? The answer seems obvious: Knowland has decided to challenge Nixon's bid for the Presidency and he has concluded that his chance to do so would be almost nil in Washington. There the Vice President's privileged position and his proximity to the White House give him every advantage over the Senator who does not have the confidence of the President.

A BIG JOB: To challenge Nixon successfully two things are necessary:

• A position of influence outside Washington, preferably where a bloc of votes could be swung at the next national convention.

• An undermining of Nixon's strength back home to offset the national advantages he has as Vice President.

If it could be shown that Nixon could



not count on the votes of the delegates of his home state—at least not on a majority—and if at the same time his challenger could get these votes pledged to himself, there would be a real chance.

There are, of course, complications to such a scheme. California's Gov. Goodwin Knight, successor to Earl Warren in Sacramento, has no intention of relinquishing his post. Knight, who is certainly not of the caliber of his predecessor, has nevertheless played his cards in the clever manner of a political boss who knows how to use his power of patronage and how to build his political fences. He cannot be simply pushed aside. He loves his job and particularly the limelight. He has the support of a good part of the party machine and of most of organized labor. In addition he has managed in general to perpetuate Warren's tradition of "bi-partisanship" which has given the Governor's post ever since the 1930's to the G.O.P., even though the Democrats hold a persistent majority in registration of the voters.

HE SAID "NO" TWICE: Knowland's relations with Knight in the past have been rather friendly. When, in 1954, Nixon was unsuccessfully challenging Knight over the selection of a chairman for the Republican State Central Committee, Knight was able to win the support of Knowland. At that time Knight threatened the pro-Nixon Congressmen that he would withhold state patronage and his signature for their pet bills unless they voted for his candidate. Knight won. He accused Nixon of having broken an agreement to support Knight's candidate, an accusation which Nixon denied.

A man who fights so bitterly to keep control of the state party machine obviously will not easily be persuaded to give up his job even for Knowland, with whom he had at least temporarily aligned himself against Nixon. While nothing has been said officially, it is more or less an open secret that Knight has been offered Knowland's seat in the Senate if he agrees not to run again for the Governorship. Thus far Knight has said no. Twice he has stated publicly that he is not interested in the Senate.

NOBODY IS IDLE: Meanwhile, the other side has not been idle. Nixon's supporters have tried feverishly to repair the break between Nixon and Knight. They have promised the Governor full support in his campaign for reelection as Governor. At the same time several California Republicans have launched a drive to draft Knowland for the Senate. This pressure will increase. It comes not only from the Nixon and Knight forces, but also from some of Knowland's own supporters who fear that two Republican candidates for Governor in 1958 could give the post to the Democrats and thus end the long and comfortable rule of the G.O.P. in Sacramento.

The Democrats would indeed have a good chance to win the Governorship, if the Republican vote is split in the primaries. Their hopes would be enhanced if the present State Attorney General, Pat Brown (the only statewide official among the Democrats who won the nomination of both major parties), would agree to run for Governor. On July 21 Brown said he would run if he got sufficient Democratic support.

Knowland said recently that he would announce his plans by Oct. 1. He plans an ambitious trip around California right after Congress adjourns. Asked whether this would be a vacation trip he answered: "You can't combine a vacation with a campaign. This won't be a vacation." He will make 45 speaking stops.

THE PREPARATION: There are other indications that Knowland is thinking ahead.

• He has repeated his attacks on the United Nations for not having come to the aid of the Hungarian revolt.

• In an obvious attempt to outdo Nixon in his bid for the Negro vote, Knowland on June 20 invoked a seldom-used Senate rule to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee and bring the civil rights bill directly to the floor. He has assumed the guise of a liberal in the debate on the bill itself.

• He has again attacked what he calls excessive Government spending and come out for further cuts in the President's budget.

Knowland has a fixation on Formosa, is constantly glorifying Chiang Kai-shek and has an inflexible attitude towards Peking—all of which has earned him the nickname of "Senator from Formosa." This has led many observers to wonder why this stand, obviously damaging to the interests of the West Coast shipping industry, not to speak of labor in West Coast ports, has apparently never affected the powerful financial backing which he has always at his command.

ALWAYS TAKE THE WIFE WHEN YOU GO POLITICKING
The Nixons (c.) want California Gov. Knight's support against Knowland. Mrs. Knight (r.), seemingly neutral, smiles only at the camera.

THE BACKERS: The answer could be given in two words: aircraft and oil. It is the support of these two major industries in California, and the vested interest which these industries have in a continued cold war—with its resulting profitable defense contracts—which makes Knowland's position strong. Sadly enough, for the same reason some labor leaders, who fear unemployment if the arms race ends, have no criticism of Knowland's belligerent foreign policy statements.

It is too early to say whether the Nixon-Knight alliance that seems to be shaping up will be able to prevent Knowland from running for Governor, or whether the appeal to party unity will pressure Knowland to run again for the Senate. Knowland is a stubborn man and in his own way is at least as ambitious as Nixon.

If it comes to an open fight between these two, the outcome will throw some significant light on the strength or weakness of Ike's "modern Republicanism" within his own party and, of course, on the outcome of the Republican Presidential nomination in 1960. Loss of Republican control of California could well be an important by-product of this internal struggle.

(Last of two articles)

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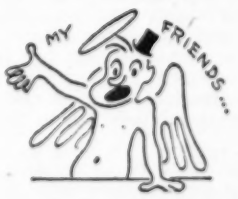
Guardian's Ninth Anniversary Dinner



Thurs., Nov. 21 in New York

It's bigger than both of us

WHEN SOVIET NATURAL SCIENTISTS spotted a sudden flare on the sun over the weekend, they immediately notified American specialists at Fort Belvoir, Va. This set in motion a coordinated world study of this latest solar eruption . . . nicely timed to inaugurate the International Geophysical Year. . . . The quick communication between supposed cold-war antagonists . . . is typical of the international cooperation that has made the IGY possible. . . .

This kind of cooperation . . . has been possible because of the clear understanding [that] natural phenomena such as droughts, hurricanes, or radio blackouts . . . present problems common to mankind with which men can expect to cope more effectively as they learn more about them on a global basis . . . That is why cooperation has been possible between as unlikely partners as the U. S. and Communist China. . . .

The continuing threat of nuclear war is such an area of common danger. . . . Avoidance of nuclear war is a common objective that could be immensely more beneficial to mankind than even the knowledge expected to result from the IGY.

—Editorial in Christian Science Monitor, 7/2.

CITES JENCKS DECISION

Jailed unionist asks High Court review of T-H oath case

A MODEL PRISONER in Lewisburg federal penitentiary is Everest Melvin Hupman of Dayton, O., best known in his home town as "Red" Hupman, high school football star of the 30's. Hupman, a General Electric worker, was the first trade unionist convicted under the non-communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act. He was found guilty in January, 1954, on the testimony of two paid government witnesses, of filing a false T-H affidavit, which the government could not even prove he had ever signed.

When Hupman's defense demanded that the prosecution produce reports said to have been given to the FBI by the two informers on Hupman's alleged communist activities, the trial judge denied the motions. The judge's charge to the jury which convicted him in Cincinnati (a Dayton jury had refused to convict him earlier) became the model for other judges for definitions of membership and affiliation in the Communist Party under the T-H law.

The judge in the case of Clinton Jencks used the Hupman judge's wording almost identically. Jencks, too, had demanded and was denied access to FBI records of reports of the informer against him, Harvey Matusow.

NEW APPEAL: The U.S. Supreme Court in its October, 1954, term refused to review Hupman's conviction and he went to jail for five years in June, 1955. The 1956 term of the Court agreed to review Jencks' conviction and this spring ordered a new trial for him because he had been refused access to the FBI informer reports. The judge's charge to the jury also came in for criticism by the Court.

This month Hupman's attorneys—Donner, Kinoy & Perlin of New York—filed with the Supreme Court a motion to vacate the order of the 1954 Court denying Hupman's case a review, pointing out that the issues were identical with those in the Jencks' case. A government reply brief has also been filed, not opposing the issues raised but objecting to the re-opening of old cases in the light of later decisions. On this point the Hupman brief states:

"An accident of time or circumstance should not serve to prevent substantial justice from being done. It would be contrary to our basic concepts of fair play and the civilized administration of justice to require petitioner's continued incarceration under a conviction which cannot comply with the standards established by this Court in *Jencks*."

With time off for good behavior, Hupman would be released in 14 months without Supreme Court intervention. An application for bail pending the full Court's decision this fall was denied by Justice Burton.

'BLACK SASH' WOMEN HAUNT GOVERNMENT

Race laws and treason trials heighten unrest in S. Africa

By Kumar Goshal

IN SOUTH AFRICA today, whenever Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom and members of his Cabinet travel or make public appearances, they almost invariably encounter the Black Sash women. Sashes draped from their shoulders, heads bowed, silent, protesting, these white women meet trains, planes, boats and cars carrying leading government members, haunting them night and day, in rain or shine.

Organized two years ago to protest the Strijdom government's unconstitutional packing of parliament to insure passage of fascist-like legislation, the Black Sash now demonstrates for "political morality and parliamentary democracy." It treads rather softly in areas of civil rights and liberties for fear of being smeared as "red," and in deference to members who oppose racial equality. Though their protest is limited in scope, they nevertheless seem like a Greek chorus to the stark tragedy now being enacted in South Africa.

DRACONIAN LAWS: In its stern determination to maintain white supremacy and white control of South Africa's rich resources, the Strijdom government has imposed harsh regulations on every aspect of the lives of the non-whites. It has even stooped to taking what little had been left to the African tribes. Recently, it has begun to tread on the rights of whites in their relation to the non-whites, and has been conducting a mass treason trial of 156 whites, Africans and Indians as a warning against racial co-operation.

The parliament session which ended last month prohibited attendance by Africans at churches in white urban areas; separated non-white from white nurses; strengthened already strict provisions for residential and occupational segregation; banned political and social contacts between Africans and whites; and made protest against such legislation punishable by a maximum three years' imprisonment, or a fine of $840, or ten lashes or any two of these.

THE RESISTANCE: Almost all but the Dutch Reformed Church have declared their defiance of the church segregation law. "We will tell the people to disobey the law," the Right Rev. Richard Ambrose Reeves, Johannesburg's Anglican Bishop, said, "and then we will stand by them to the end." The African nurses have strongly protested segregation in their profession, declaring that "disease knows no color."

There has been resistance on the part of Africans and Indians against forcible removal to "reserves" and compulsory sale of any small businesses they might have owned. (Only 13% of the land in South Africa has been allocated for settlement of Africans.)

For example, the Mamatola tribe, consisting of 410 families, has been ordered to vacate the fertile slopes of Letsiltele valley in northeast Transvaal and move to the humid, uncleared, undeveloped low veld of Metz 30 miles away. Ripening maize, trees loaded with oranges and groves of bananas abounded on their farms, but the government said the Mamatolas must move from their century-old home because they were ruining the valley by poor farming methods. White farmers have valued the rich land at $300 an acre; **Reuters** reported that the government has offered the Mamatolas $28 apiece for their holdings exclusive of crops.

ROBBERY BY DECREE: In Cape Town, the government last month created havoc by proclaiming nine group areas based on color. The European areas were already predominantly white in character; but thousands of non-whites, now living together, will have to be reshuffled in the next five years into the areas designated exclusively for Africans, Indians, Colored and Malayan.

Hardest hit will be the relatively prosperous Indian small businessmen and shop-owners, who must sell out within the next three years at prices based on valuation fixed by a government board. If any are able to sell above the basic value, the government will take half the surplus. Non-whites have begun organizing against what they call "legal robbery" by the government.

CLOSING THE LAST DOOR: Among all the drastic laws adopted, the one that has roused most opposition, cutting across racial division, is the one banning political and social contacts between whites and non-whites. Many charge that the Strijdom government is afraid that white and non-white political cooperation might eventually spell its doom, and that social contact between the races even in private homes would expose the fallacy of its ideology of segregation. "It has become a grave offense," novelist Alan Paton (**Cry the Beloved Country**) said, "not only to break the laws, but to flout the ideology."

This outlawing of inter-racial social contacts is, Paton declared, "like the closing of the last door, the pulling up of the last bridge into the white fortress behind whose battlements the white people of South Africa are sealing themselves off from the rest of the continent and indeed from the rest of the world . . . If these bridges are destroyed there can be one way only by which the majority of the people can bring about a change in the political setup of the country and that will be by violence and revolution."

New York Amsterdam News

THEY WON'T TAKE MUCH MORE
A protest rally in Johannesburg.

THE RED SCARE: Paton said that many opponents of the law are considering disobedience despite the severe penalties. He himself was recently fined for participating in an unauthorized meeting to raise funds for the 156 South Africans arraigned by the government on treason charges.

Preliminary hearings on these charges are now going on in Johannesburg, with scant press coverage. The prosecution has been monotonously presenting seemingly endless data called totally irrelevant by the defense. "Judging from the evidence to date," the **Christian Science Monitor**'s John Hughes reports, "it does appear clear to many observers that the government case is to associate at least some of the detainees with Communist activity."

The South African government's Information Service has said that all its critics are Communists, "exponents of communism and a form of so-called liberalism, both of which . . . are no substitutes for present policies."

TROOPS ATTACK HUKS

Death for CP leaders decreed in Philippines

THE PHILIPPINES — Washington's showcase of Western democracy in Asia—now has the toughest anti-communist law of any professedly democratic country in the world. The CP is outlawed and under certain circumstances those charged with leadership in it can be punished by death.

President Carlos Garcia signed the new law last June after it was passed by the Philippines Congress despite the fact that House Majority Floor Leader Tolentino denounced it as unconstitutional.

Critics of the bill pointed out that harsh punishment has already been meted out to captured CP leaders under existing laws. They reminded Congress that most CP leaders have either been killed or are in jail, some with life sentences, and that only a handful are in hiding. They also questioned the government's making membership in the Hukbalahap (the Philippines Liberation Army) synonymous with membership in the CP.

TROOPS ATTACK: President Garcia announced that the law will be invoked against all Huk and CP members except those who voluntarily surrendered during a 30-day amnesty period that ended July 19. The **Christian Science Monitor** reported that 2,000 Huks surrendered during the amnesty period, including Huk Commander Samonte.

Samonte was reported to have told military authorities that top Huk leader Dr. Jesus Lava would give himself up if he were allowed three months to contact and convince his followers to do the same. Army authorities were said to have received a message from Dr. Lava indicating his willingness to surrender if a general amnesty were granted to all Huks still in the field. On July 20, however, the government launched an all-out military offensive against the Huks, employing 24,000 troops backed by planes.

Last month the Philippine government forced five Chinese aboard a plane bound for Formosa. Suspected of being communists, the four men and one woman were first forced out of a barricaded bathroom by tear gas and then dragged from a cell-block at the immigration station. They said they faced "certain death by a firing squad" in Formosa but their plea to be allowed to go to China was rejected.

S. Africa treason defense appeals for aid

IN AN APPEAL to Americans the South African Treason Trial Defense Fund writes: "The preparatory examination, started in December, is still proceeding and is not expected to conclude before next September. The cost of providing the accused with legal aid and their families with the minimum necessities of life is now estimated at $250,000. . . . One of our fund-raising efforts is to be an auction sale of original paintings and autographed or valuable editions of the works of writers and poets, staged in Cape Town towards the end of this year. We appeal to the members of these professions in your country who have not already done so and collectors who may wish to donate one of their possessions to send us a work for this urgent cause. Donations may be sent direct to:

South African Treason Trial Fund, P. O. Box 1039, Cape Town, South Africa. Ronald Segal, Treasurer."

Screened seamen

(Continued from Page 1)

to be hoped that all unions will review their policies and discard such blacklisting procedures where they still exist."

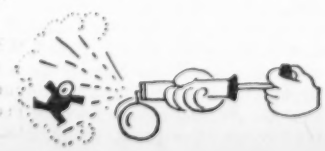
CORRUPTED UNIONS: The independent West Coast Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union opposed the screening program from the start and refused to cooperate in it, as most other maritime unions did. The union warned then "that both individual workers and entire unions would suffer." When the Ninth District Court's decision was handed down, the ILWU executive board said: "Some unions have become corrupted and certain union leaders have insured their stay in office by employing the screening program against their union opposition. Collective bargaining agreements have been undermined and hardwon conditions on the job have disappeared under the impact of the Coast Guard's pressures."

One effect of the Coast Guard screening program now perpetuated by the unions was to discriminate against Negro workers. The San Francisco **Sun-Reporter**, a Negro weekly, reported in 1952 that 65% of those screened up to that time were Negroes and said that among the questions asked Negroes were these: "Have you ever had dinner with a mixed group? Have you ever danced with a white girl?"

SECRET INFORMERS: A rank and file publication of NMU members, writing of NMU president Joseph Curran, said last month: "We think it is time Curran stopped being the handy man for the shipowners and the Coast Guard and begin to practice what he preaches about 'ethical practices.' We also believe that the rank and file membership, in their own interest, should begin to put the heat on our union officials. . . .

"When the entire membership realizes that in illegally depriving people of the right to earn a living the piecards are also putting the screws to the membership by violating the union's constitution, creating a blacklist and otherwise acting like dictators, then it will be a matter of time. . . ."

The Court decision striking down the screening program was based on its denial of due process of law by refusing to permit victims to confront their accusers. It said: "The question is: Is this system of secret informers, whisperers and talebearers of such vital importance to the public welfare that it must be preserved at the cost of denying to the citizen even a modicum of the protection traditionally associated with due process?"



FOUR VIEWS ON THE HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY

Workers' uprising or counter-revolution?

THERE IS A NURSERY LEGEND of the blind men who reported on the nature of an elephant. One felt the trunk and described the beast as rather like a snake; another who measured a leg thought it more like a tree. So it went with the first-hand reporting of the elephant and so it has gone, for the most part, with the millions of words that have been printed on the Hungarian explosion of ten months ago that rocked radicals around the world.

The astonishing thing is not that reports have differed but that in so many respects they agree. Few analysts anywhere deny that in the final reckoning these are the factors: (1) The Hungarians had just complaints against the regime that ran the country from 1945 to 1956. (2) There were counter-revolutionary elements in Hungary. (3) There were forces outside Hungary promoting such a counter-revolution. (4) The issues were settled by Soviet armed forces.

DEPENDING ON HOW ONE weighs each factor, the Hungarian tragedy may be described as the heroic suppression of a counter-revolutionary plot or the bloody suppression of a heroic resistance to tyranny. The questions left open are these: Had counter-revolutionary elements taken command or posed a threat so grave that Soviet troops had to act to prevent a return of Hungarian fascism? If so, how is it that in a country governed by Communists for more than a decade, was there so fertile a field for counter-revolution, and where were the workers of Hungary who might be expected to stand off such a fascist revival? On the other hand, if this was, by and large, a workers revolt against corruption and tyranny and held no threat to socialism, why had the Soviet Union risked its prestige and its whole foreign policy in a bloody suppression? What was the strategy? What did it hope for?

The Hungarian rising has been so exhaustively reported, documented, photographed and interpreted that the arm-chair expert at this point can make a stab at understanding the event. The arm-chair from which this survey was made had at hand four works: the report on Hungary by the Special Fact-finding Committee of the UN; **The Truth About Hungary**** by Herbert Aptheker, a distinguished Communist historian; **Hungarian Tragedy***** by Peter Fryer, the correspondent of the London **Daily Worker** whose on-the-spot stories were trimmed by his paper and who has since been dropped from both the paper and the party; and **Le Fantome de Stalin** (Stalin's Ghost) by Jean-Paul Sartre, the French philosopher and writer who has enthusiastically worked with the French Communists on other questions but who broke with them on their attitude toward the Hungarian events.

THE UN REPORT speaks in a lawyer's language. It sets out the record and fills it in with first-hand testimony. The witnesses are necessarily emigres since the commission was not admitted to Hungary. The report therefore is somewhat off-balance. The Commission found no evidence that Hungarian soldiers or police were ever used against the rising. Even the Soviet troops were reported sympathetic. Witnesses told the Commission that some Soviet officers and men fought on the rebels' side. A few who had been deported to the Soviet Union and then returned said that even some Russian intelligence officers who questioned them seemed sympathetic to their cause.

The Commission found the counter-revolutionary threat to be negligible and concluded that the Hungarians rose in a spontaneous, popular rebellion against tyranny that was put down by armed intervention.

EX-COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER Peter Fryer by and large agrees and he writes with the passion of a polemicist. He has been there, heard what the people said as they buried their dead. He describes the lynching of Security Police officers and says he can understand such things after the horrors of Hungary under Communist premier Mátyás Rákosi.

He adds the blood and guts to the UN report but does not fill it out. To him the Hungarian uprising is a personal nightmare and that persistent personal note, although it rings honestly, limits the perspective of his book.

Fryer knew Hungary under Rákosi, had made frequent visits there, had many friends, wrote for the Communist Party's paper **Szabad Nép.** Yet none of the horror or what he calls "the atmosphere of suspicion and terror" was apparent to him until the rising. He explains that "we were still the victims of our own eagerness to see arising the bright new society that we so desperately wanted to see in our lifetime, and that our propaganda told us was being built."

He credits the counter-revolutionaries with more power than does the UN Commission but insists that they never had control and that it was a battle between the Red Army and the Hungarian people. Fryer concludes: "Look at the hell that Rákosi made of Hungary and you will see an indictment not of Marxism, not of Communism but of Stalinism . . . Stalinism is Marxism with the heart cut out, de-humanized, dried, frozen, petrified, rigid, barren. It is concerned with 'the line', not with the tears of Hungarian children." The conclusion would leave Stalinism a freak aberration, monstrous and without roots in socialism.

SOVIET TANKS IN BUDAPEST—AFTER THEM THE DEBATE
The Soviets saw the revolt as a threat to socialism. Many socialists view the Russian intervention as a setback for socialism.

HISTORIAN APTHEKER writes not from the scene but from his library. He is precise and scholarly, gathering his sources from all sides of the conflict. He serves to set the stage for the tragedy. Three quarters of his book is a study of Hungary's painful history, the horrors of Admiral Horthy's rule and the alliance with Hitler. He sketches the corrupted, feudal relationships that hounded Hungary until the Red Army freed it from Nazism.

What happened after that liberation is not blinked either though Aptheker does employ unfortunate euphemisms. What he calls "bullying tactics" and "a system violative of law" will be called other names by the less discreet. Still, the record is there or enough of a sampling to convey the nature of the regime.

Aptheker dwells on the cold war, the outspoken preparations by the Western powers for sabotage and corruption and makes the point that a shattering explosion in a socialist land was precisely the objective for which millions in CIA funds were appropriated. He describes the uprising, crediting the original demonstrators with pro-socialist motives, and argues from authentic source material that counter-revolutionaries were active. He charges that after Oct. 25 the counter-revolution was pressing toward victory and the Nagy government was capitulating, eventually making the second and decisive Soviet intervention inevitable.

FRYER AND THE UN pass over lightly what Aptheker dwells upon: the threat of counter-revolution. Aptheker cites the swift slipping to the right of the Nagy government so that, before it fell, the majority of the cabinet were not communists but Social Democrats and Smallholders, parties whose record Aptheker cites as untrustworthy. Fryer calls it a united front government and insists that the Social Democrats and Smallholders were committed to socialism.

Aptheker says that fascists and anti-Semites were lynching communists. Fryer says the victims were for the most part Security Police officers though he does not deny that here and there innocents suffered. Both document their stories and both may be right. The truth cannot be discerned from the death toll.

Aptheker describes the swift rise to power of counter-revolution. But he does not explain the strikes, the workers' committees, the sit-downs in the Csepel factories that offered far more formidable resistance to the regime of János Kádár than Cardinal Mindszenty did. That is perhaps the one big gap in Aptheker's otherwise neat and sober presentation.

One wishes that Aptheker would probe more deeply than he does to explain why it happened as well as how. He hints that the Red Army in 1945 regarded Hungary as enemy territory and that this colored its behavior. He speculates that Western agents may have abetted the Soviet tendency toward terror and suppression stemming from what he calls Stalin's "fanatical preoccupation with rigid unity." Like Fryer, he seems to be saying that Stalin's "preoccupation" was scarcely more than a quirk, but he does not think that the Soviet intervention was a perpetuation of that characteristic. Fryer insists that it was.

A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS that goes beyond the selection of heroes and villains is found, oddly, not in a Marxist work but in that of Existentialist Jean-Paul Sartre. (His pungently written and neatly thought-out essay has yet to be translated into English.)

Sartre proudly proclaims that he has "no sense of the sacred." He is therefore willing to believe that exasperated workers can lynch even communists without prodding by foreign agents. He calls murder, frameups and tyranny by their names. And still he says he has no patience with those who either proclaim that this cannot be socialism or, if it is, that they want no part of it.

He finds that the rising was a rebellion of workers and students with just cause; that counter-revolutionaries fished in the troubled waters but were not a significant factor; that the Red Army suppressed the rising and thereby set back the cause of socialism in Europe and perhaps the world. But where Fryer and the UN report leave off Sartre goes on.

HE DESCRIBES the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union in heroic terms. It was done, he says, despite invasion from without, ignorance, illiteracy and resistance from within. Under the circumstances it could be built only with a Stalin symbolizing the collective will as opposed to the aspirations of each individual.

It was a time of siege, and socialism had to draw within itself. That siege made suspicions inevitable and many were justified. The general poverty and illiteracy made it necessary that some officials force socialism upon masses of people. The bureaucracy was born and Sartre describes it not as a "violation" of socialist ways but as a necessity and as "heroic."

After World War II, however, the siege was lifted, Sartre thinks. The Soviet Union had great spheres of influence over other countries. China emerged as a socialist state as great and potentially as powerful as the Soviet Union. Soviet leaders should have known then, said Sartre, that they could never again be threatened with annihilation. Then Socialism should have turned outward to the world.

IT MIGHT HAVE, he writes, if it were not for the cold war. That threw the Soviet into its most disastrous blunder. It turned them inward again and they operated as if the siege were still on and only the walls were longer. The "People's Democracies" were treated militarily. Some of them were former enemies, many of them recalled the grim days of Tzarist backwardness. The Soviet Union therefore occupied Hungary. It was not imperialism, Sartre points out, for no empire would set out to industrialize a colony.

But it was a continuation of the dark and in-drawn days of the long siege. It made impossible anything like an equitable international relationship with these lands. It made Rákosi inevitable.

In the Soviet Union the bureaucracy had dug its own grave. It had educated a whole generation who were capable of striding toward socialism under their own steam. The atmosphere of siege was lifting in Moscow. Yet, says Sartre, at the first cries of the crowd for freedom in Warsaw and Budapest, there was panic among the leaders and Stalin's ghost was summoned in a situation where Stalin was no longer needed. It was the greatest Soviet blunder to confuse those cries with battle cries.

When communists throw up their hands in horror and denounce the Soviet Union, socialism or both; or when other communists seek to justify all by a gentle euphemism or a rock-like confidence, it is gratifying to find an Existentialist who writes:

"To preserve our hopes . . . one must keep in view across the monstrosities and crimes, the obvious prerogatives of the socialist camp and to condemn all the more vigorously the policy which endangers those prerogatives."

—Elmer Bendiner

**Report OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ON HUNGARY. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, N.Y. 27, 145 pp. $2.*

***THE TRUTH ABOUT HUNGARY, by Herbert Aptheker, Mainstream Publishers, 832 Broadway, N.Y. 3, 256 pp., paper, $2, cloth, $3.*

****HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY, by Peter Fryer, Dobson Books Ltd., 96 pp.; available at Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Pl., N.Y. 3, $1.15 ppd.*

*****LE FANTOME DE STALIN, by Jean-Paul Sartre in Les Temps Modernes, Jan., 1957, 30 Rue de l'Universite, Paris 7.*

Bomb protests

(Continued from Page 1)

of Churches; Algernon Black, leader of the Ethical Culture Society; and Roland Watts, counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union.

SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN: In Chicago, under the auspices of the Peace Education Program of the American Friends Service Committee's regional office, a giant rally heard scientists and religious leaders discuss "the moral and physical problems in nuclear weapons testing."

In New Haven, Conn., on Aug. 5, the 90-member policy-making committee of the World Council of Churches adopted a 500-word statement with no negative votes and two abstentions. The Council is the world's largest Protestant and Eastern Orthodox church agency, having 165 member denominations with 175,000,000 followers.

Declaring that "the peoples of the world have been visited by a new fear," the Council's statement condemned nuclear and bacteriological weapons and asked "whether any nation is justified in deciding on its own responsibility to conduct [nuclear weapons] tests, when the people of other nations in all parts of the world who have not agreed may have to bear the consequences."

PROTESTS IN BRITAIN: Appealing for the "prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction," the Council's statement urged "that as a first step governments conducting tests should forego them at least for a trial period, either together or individually, in the hope that others will do the same, a new confidence be born and foundations be laid for reliable agreements."

In Britain, the London **Times** reported that "more than a quarter of the 443 resolutions for the annual conference of the Labour Party," to be held from Sept. 30 to Oct. 4, "are concerned with nuclear warfare." Many want the H-bomb tests abolished and some want Britain unilaterally to stop making bombs, the **Times** said. "This group of 126 resolutions," the **Times** added, "shows the chief preoccupation of the party members."

Guardian correspondent Gordon Schaffer reported from London that, endorsing the 2,000 American scientists' appeal for an international agreement to stop nuclear weapons tests now, 256 British scientists signed a similar appeal initiated by Dr. Eric Burhop, one of Britain's top nuclear physicists.

TESTS GO ON: Undeterred by the sharply mounting, worldwide demand for a halt in nuclear weapons tests, the U.S. exploded on the day following "Hiroshima Day" its eleventh nuclear device in the summer series far above Yucca Flat, Nev. As the device, suspended from a balloon at 1,500 feet, exploded with the power of 20,000 tons of TNT and with a flash visible as far away as San Francisco, 30 miles away a group of 30 pacifist demonstrators turned their backs and knelt down in the desert dust in prayer.

Led by Lawrence Scott of Chicago, who had resigned from the Friends Service Committee to become the coordinator for the Committee on Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, these 25 men and five women had come to protest as a "civil disobedience team" and to rouse the American public to the question whether tests should be supported even tacitly. The day before the latest device was exploded, 11 of them were arrested as they talked to the guards and entered the gates of the Atomic Energy Commission's proving grounds at Mercury, Nev. They were later released with suspended sentences.

DULLES' VIEW: Secy. of State Dulles continued to insist that halting nuclear weapons tests must be part of a package deal including the simultaneous halting of nuclear weapons production under a fool-proof inspection system.

But the current **Newsletter** of the Friends Committee on National Legislation pointed out what has been stressed by American and British scientists as well as by the World Council of Churches: "Inspection to determine whether nuclear weapons **production** has ceased would require international inspectors to go into some of the most secret areas and plants in the world. Whether international tensions have relaxed to the point where this would be permitted in the next two years or so is highly debatable. On the other hand, inspection for nuclear weapons **testing** is relatively simple and would not involve the same relinquishment of sovereignty and disclosure of closely guarded national secrets."

Vicky in London Daily Mirror

"Any of you really serious about giving it up?"

Herblock in Washington Post

"Notice how fluffier-than-ever white they are?"

'Spy-master'

(Continued from Page 1)

tically minor and scarcely worth the death sentence threatened when they were indicted.

The material allegedly gathered ranged from biographies of Thomas Dewey and Chief Justice Warren to pictures and data on U.S. agents operating abroad. Gilchrist went so far as to clear Albam outright of any "overt acts" which led to transmittal of such secrets to the Soviets, though he insisted that Albam had been trained as a Russian intelligence agent in Europe. Of Mrs. Soble the prosecuting attorney said "she played the part of a wife doing the bidding of her husband." Both he and her defense attorney George Wolf cited her "cooperation" and Wolf asked that she be put on probation to take care of her son.

Judge Levet could have sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment and then held them for trial on the remaining counts of the indictment, one of which could have led to the death penalty. That was the threat hanging over them as they "cooperated." Instead, he dismissed all the remaining counts and sentenced each to five-and-a-half years' imprisonment. Mrs. Soble and Albam looked shocked and Mrs. Soble wept.

The sentencing of Jack Soble was put off to Sept 18 because he is still testifying before the Grand Jury.

REAL THRILLER: Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, 55, a Soviet national admittedly in the U.S. illegally, was a more dramatic exhibit. Sensation was piled on sensation: he was said to have set up his spy headquarters across the square from the Federal Court House in Brooklyn. He was supposed to have stored his personal effects in a building which houses the N.Y. headquarters of the FBI. He was supposed to have used abandoned telephone wires strung above a busy street as an antenna for his short-wave receiver. In his spy-master's headquarters he had paraphernalia sure to delight small boys or script writers: hollowed-out pencils, bolts, cuff-links and earrings to serve as containers of secret messages; microfilm cameras and equipment which the FBI said was for "microdotting"—a system for reducing messages to dots which could then be enlarged to make the message legible.

Graph sheets were covered wth numbers, indicating codes. But there were also notes in plain English which sounded equally sinister—designating rendezvous with a person carrying a pipe and a red book in a building in Mexico City; warnings that he was being tailed. Even passwords were given. Coded notes were said to refer to spy contacts in London and Mexico. Drops for notes were indicated in Brooklyn's Prospect Park, Manhattan's Ft. Tryon Park, Newark's station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ODD BEHAVIOR: According to the government's charges this remarkable spy-master left this warehouse of incriminating evidence behind him when his chief lieutenant, Col. Reino Hayhanen, announced his defection from the Soviet cause. Abel went south and then came back to the same studio though even a lesser-rank spy might have guessed that his erstwhile lieutenant would have put the heat on him. Then, using the name Martin Collins, he moved to the Hotel Latham in Manhattan where he was picked up by Immigration Authorities on June 28. They found $6,000 on him, and quickly located safe deposit boxes around town with another $15,000 of presumed Moscow money.

He offered little resistance to deportation proceedings when he was held in a detention camp in McAllen, Tex. He at first suggested that authorities secure the services of New York lawyer John Abt, then asked that they forget the request. Instead they noted the fact for later release. Abt has defended the Communist Party and some Communist leaders against prosecution. Abel could scarcely have pleased government officials more than by asking for such counsel.

DELAY GRANTED: He was ordered deported but before he could be shipped out, the authorities discovered his Brooklyn headquarters, which he had left intact. A Grand Jury swiftly indicted him for espionage which could carry the death penalty.

The government had said Abel was a colonel in the Soviet Secret Service and he obligingly answered to the title when reporters addressed him with it. The story was that he came across the Canadian border illegally in 1948, took the name of Emil Goldfus, using a birth certificate with that name on it though the person for whom it was issued had died at the age of two. Under that name he worked as an artist and photographer in his Brooklyn studio. The neighbors found him friendly and modest. He talked as an artist with other artists in the building but the N.Y. **Times'** Mildred Murphy noted a more "'spylike' knowledge of engineering and electronics" which he used to help the superintendent repair the elevator and electrical equipment.

At his arraignment before Federal Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo in Brooklyn, Abel asked for a delay in making his plea to give him time to find counsel. Judge Abruzzo entered a not-guilty plea for him and set another hearing for Aug. 13. Later Abel asked officials again to find Mr. Abt for him. When Abt returned from his vacation on Aug. 12 he told Abel that a heavy court schedule would make it impossible for him to take the case.

Named in the indictment with Abel are Hayhanen and three others now in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Embassy has made no move in the case.

RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
Master gadgeteer

DON'T TALK

Court ruling bars gov't. questioning of naturalized

UNDER A SUPREME COURT decision of last year, immigration authorities are barred from questioning naturalized citizens. Recently the Immigration & Naturalization Service has resumed calling upon naturalized citizens to report for interviews.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has issued the following advice:

"On Jan. 16, 1956, the United States Supreme Court, in a decision in the **Minker** and **Falcone** cases, ruled that the Immigration & Naturalization Service has no right to question naturalized citizens concerning their naturalization.

"Naturalized American citizens have the right to ignore any communication they receive from the Immigration & Naturalization Service asking them to appear for an interview concerning their naturalization or status. There is nothing the Service can do if the citizen fails to appear. On the same basis, naturalized citizens can refuse to answer all questions if approached on the street, in their homes, or at their place of employment by representatives of the Immigration & Naturalization Service."

Additional information can be obtained from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 49 E. 21st St., New York 10, N.Y.

CALENDAR

Los Angeles

THE PROGRESSIVE BOOKSHOP announces 3 most timely lectures by **VICTOR PERLO.** Mon., Aug. 19, 8 p.m., "The Empire of High Finance." Wed., Aug. 21, 8 p.m., "Bankers & Bombers in Calif." Fri. Aug. 23, 8 p.m., "Wall Street, Washington & War." Questions and discussion. Embassy Auditorium, South Hall, 9th & Grand. Admission 50 cents.

SERVICEMEN'S DEFENSE COMMITTEE GARDEN PARTY, Sun. August 25th at 2218 W. 20th St., 3 P.M. on. Establish Honorable Discharge for Honorable Military Service Permanently! Dinner, Dancing, Entertainment. Donation $1.50.

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO GUARDIAN COMMITTEE invites you to an evening of fun—**DINNER** (starting at 5:30), **DANCING, ENTERTAINMENT—SUNDAY, SEPT. 8,** 1544 Fell, Street Level.

New York

MAINSTREAM STARLIGHT FORUM
8:30 P.M.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 18
DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
will discuss
AMERICAN FICTION SINCE
WORLD WAR II
Penthouse 10-A 59 West 71 St.
Contribution $1.25
Refreshments

WHO IS DALTON TRUMBO?
WHAT IS ROBERT RICH?
FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 8 P.M.
CARNEGIE HALL

YOUNG SOCIALIST FORUM continues its 6-week discussion series, WORLD IN CRISIS. The group is composed of young people who represent different socialist views on the questions facing the world today. TUESDAY, AUG. 20—"THE CHINESE REVOLUTION" with JIM LAMB, American Youth for Socialism. Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Av. (nr. 14 St.)

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AFTER 40, most big league ballplayers are ready to hang up their spikes and call it a career. But not Enos "Country" Slaughter, 41, of the front-running American League Yankees.

In a double-header early this month Enos drove in four runs with a single and a homer to win the first game; then hit a single in the last of the ninth to break a tie and win the second game.

Guess what Enos Slaughter takes to keep his batting eye sharp and for that extra stamina required to breeze through double-headers at 41!

ROSE HIP TEA, that's what! Remember, we told you about rose hips last spring and you laughed. Well, Slaughter is a rose-hip man, also a sun-flower seed muncher and uses the oil on salads.

"You gotta have lots of that Vitamin C to keep goin'," he says, "also B1 and B2 and all the others, and I take 'em all."

On the ballfield he chews tobacco, too, which we think may be carrying the natural vitamin quest a little far.

Anyway, until it's time to gather the rose hips and roll your own, we recommend our own formulas below to keep your batting average up there with the best.

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'One-man revolution'

From June 17 to 28 Ammon Hennacy, pacifist Catholic, fasted and picketed the offices of the Atomic Energy Commission at Las Vegas in protest against the test explosions. He came back to New York in time to be jailed along with his colleagues on the Catholic Worker *for refusing to take shelter in an air raid drill. He served a 30-day-sentence with time off for good behavior, coming out in time to begin another picketing fast in front of the New York office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Agency. Mr. Hennacy has refused to pay income taxes for the last 12 years on the grounds that most tax money goes into the nuclear weapons program. Below are excerpts from Hennacy's own account of his picket-fast at Las Vegas, reprinted from the* Catholic Worker.

I HAD MY HUGE SIGNS sent by express and on a Saturday morning had just time to find a hotel a block away from my picketing, which was a mile on the road toward the "Strip" of night clubs and away from the center of town. I bought a stick for my sign and rented a typewriter, and got a bundle of **Catholic Workers** at the post office before noon.

My signs read: "May God arouse you from lethargy, separate you from all complicity with tyrants and warmongers, enlighten your conscience." [A quotation from Pope Pius XII.]

I had written to the AEC telling them of my plans and Lt. Col. William Hunter had written saying that I had the right to picket. First thing, one of the secretaries from the Santa Fe office greeted me kindly and soon Col. Hunter said he would do anything to help me except cease testing bombs. I asked him if he had an extra folding chair and soon, Don, the guard at the office, brought one out and each day I rested in the shade. As the officials asked me to rest in their cool office and as I got weaker I cooled off about four times a day there and drank their cool springwater. I met newspaper men and Army and Civil Defense officials from all over the country.

ON THE SECOND DAY the Irish Catholic chief of police stopped and asked me if I had ever been convicted of a felony. I told him that I had when I refused to take part in World War I. He asked me then if I had registered myself at police headquarters as an ex-convict. I told him no and that I didn't believe in obeying such laws. He wanted to know if I knew I could get 30 days for it. I laughed and said I did but that President Roosevelt had pardoned all such political prisoners in 1933. He in turn laughed and said that the ordinance had only been passed in Las Vegas in 1943 and if I had been a felon before that it would not matter. He then read the **Catholic Worker** and we talked cordially about my picketing.

The second night I was on television (Stetson hats. I told them I wouldn't appear with any cigarette or fake medicine sponsors.) My sign and book were shown and I explained my message. The folks at the AEC said it was good. Later I discovered that the head of the television company had phoned a priest to find out if the **Catholic Worker** was on the subversive list and was told that we were very radical but good Catholics. I kept losing several pounds a day until the last week when the average loss was a pound a day; 22½ pounds in all.

ON THE NEXT TO LAST DAY of my picketing I got up early to see the test where 2,000 Marines were waiting on tip-toe to enter the nuclear area (where pigs and other animals, some of them clothed like humans, had been tested previously) to see what the effect would be on them. But there was some mechanical difficulty and the explosion was postponed until the next day.

That night some newsmen wanted me to be on television to discuss the idea of "clean" bombs, but I told them I was too weak to be heard, and that I wasn't interested in cleaning up the bomb, just stopping them. I told the newsmen when they kidded me about stopping the bomb that I didn't put a hex on this especial one—that I wanted them all stopped. All this was reported later in the Sunday paper.

I got up that last morning early too and went to the AEC office where we all stood waiting for the explosion which never came. It was not until about 10 a.m. when Col. Hunter returned from the field near Mercury saying to me, "Well, you stopped this one."

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME and place that I have picketed that I have not been called Communist. Some soldiers and others passing by in cars yelled, "go home," and others shook their hands to me in approbation. All of the AEC office force were kindly. One Jehovah Witness tried to tell me that there was no use opposing atom bombs for they were being built up for the Battle of Armageddon. On the last afternoon of my picketing time went faster. At 4 p.m. I went into the AEC office and autographed my signs and left them for Col. Hunter as a memento of the kindness of him and his staff to me.

I went across the street to a restaurant and opened a can of kraut juice and poured it into some ice in a glass and sipped it. I was soon on my way to New York City in time for civil disobedience at the air raid drill July 12.

If I had known it would have been so hot in Las Vegas I would not have gone there. When I fast and picket the income tax men here Aug. 6 through the 17, I will drink juices. I wouldn't change my rules in the midst of my fasting but as I am a one-man-revolution I can make my own rules about it.

We who today are opposing the atom bomb and war, which crucifies Christ, are in fact standing up for Christ when we fast and picket in the same sense as if we had been there at Jerusalem at the crucifixion.

—AMMON HENNACY